

THE TIMES

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1893.

SIX PAGES.



EVERYBODY

Reads THE SUNDAY TIMES and finds it exactly suited to his or her needs. The men of the family read it for its fresh and exact information and clear opinions on all leading topics of the day. The women for its not less careful attention to domestic, social and literary topics and the arts of refined society. The boys and girls for the varied and attractive information and entertainment its handsome pages supply. The best edited, best illustrated and best printed. THE TIMES is also the best read, and by all its readers it is acknowledged.

THE BEST OF NEWSPAPERS.



MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Manatoka Tribe, I. O. R. M., Odd-Fellows' Hall.
Monroe Lodge, Golden Shod, Gatewood's Hall.
Richmond Lodge, I. A. of M., Eagle Hall.
Enterprise Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
Richmond Assembly, R. S. of G. S., Corcoran Hall.

The campaign for members of the German Reichstag is progressing amid considerable excitement, which will reach its climax on the 15th of June, when the elections will be held. The numerous parties and larger list of candidates will prevent the choice of at least half the candidates on the first election. It is required that the successful candidates must have a majority of all the votes cast, and if the highest has only a plurality, all but the two having the greatest number of votes are dropped, and a second election is held. These second elections are more exciting than the first, as they decide the status of the Reichstag.

J. L. Clarkson, the Republican ex-chairman, complains that the young men of the country are leaving the Republican party, and becoming Democrats. Nothing is more natural, because the young men of the country take no interest in the bloody shirt, and, therefore, they take no interest in Radicalism. As they grow up and begin to think a little for themselves, they naturally drift into the ranks of a party which has the greatest good for the greatest number for its motto, and which discards sectionalism in the interest of patriotism.

And now the story originating with the Washington correspondent of the New York Sun goes that Mr. Cleveland intends trying to fasten upon the country the English system of life terms of office. Considering the fact that Mr. Cleveland and his Cabinet Ministers have been doing very lively work in making removals from office ever since the present administration was organized, it is hard to see where the foundation of such a story was found. Better authority for it must be shown before it can be considered worthy of belief.

We cannot help from thinking that the State committee made a mistake in settling on one delegate to every one hundred voters in the State as the basis of representation in the Democratic Convention. We all remember what an unwieldy body that made in the presidential convention last year, so unwieldy, indeed, that the body was wholly unmanageable. One delegate to every 200 voters would have given a membership of about 800, which would have been large enough.

The State Democratic committee very promptly accepted the suggestions made to them by The Times last Wednesday, and decided to hold the State Convention in Richmond about the middle of August. Now there will be no chance for anybody to say anything about "snap conventions," and whoever is nominated will be chosen squarely on his merits, and he will be elected. This is as it should be, and every one will be pleased.

CAN THE GEARY LAW BE EXECUTED?

It is one thing to pass a law for deporting the Chinese from the country, and for that law to be declared constitutional, and it is quite another for it to be executed. There are many and great obstacles in the way of the Geary law, which will go far towards preventing it from being carried out.

There are 167,475 Chinese in the United States, according to the last census returns. It is estimated that it will cost \$75 a head to send them back to China, and that would mean an expenditure by Congress of \$12,558,750—an enormous sum to take out of the Treasury at any time for any object not absolutely demanded by the Government, but especially at this time, when the finances of the country are in such a precarious condition. The necessary appropriation of that amount of money will be sufficient to delay the execution of the law for some time to come, as it cannot be voted until Congress meets.

There is also another question to be considered, and which may cause a decided revision of sentiment regarding this Chinese deportation business before the meeting of Congress and before the Treasury will be in condition to spare the above mentioned sum of money. That is the almost certain retaliation in kind on the part of the Chinese Government. That the Celestial Emperor will retaliate hardly admits of doubt, and this will mean severe hardship to a great many American citizens, a large colony of whom are now in China engaged in business, while most, if not all, of them have their interests there so deeply rooted that it will mean ruin to them to have to suddenly pull up stakes and leave. Besides this, all our missionaries will have to come home, diplomatic intercourse will cease, and China, with which the United States for one-half a century sought commercial intercourse, will be an unknown land so far as this country is concerned.

Now, the great question to be considered is, Will it pay the country to deport the Chinese at the immense cost which will result on account of that deportation? After all, the Geary act was only passed in response to a sectional and selfish demand from a very small portion of the country. Some of the Western States want the Chinese to go, only because they work more cheaply than other foreigners located in that part of the Union. But that these States are only governed by selfish motives, and care nothing about any other section of the country, is shown by the fact that they all voted to give the franchise to the Southern negroes, despite the protests of the Southern people, for the purpose of humiliating and degrading the South as far as possible. This they did, and though the enfranchised negro is a far greater evil than the disfranchised and harmless Chinaman, they fastened the first upon the country, and now ask the country to go to vast expense and involve itself in serious complications so that they may be relieved of the latter.

It will be perfectly right for the Government of the United States to pass laws preventing the country from being overrun by hordes of the lower classes of Chinese, just as it should pass laws to keep out the scum of European and other countries, but it will not pay to spend millions of the public money and ruin thousands of American citizens, and, at the same time, violate the foundation principles of the Republic, to send home only about 150,000 Chinese out of the 1,674,750 population of the United States, merely to please a few Western States. The President and Secretary of State have decided to do nothing until Congress meets and gives them the money to carry out this law. As several months will elapse before that can be done, it is probable that better feeling may prevail, and the Geary law will be modified, at least to the extent of giving the Chinese more time in which to register. The present law will cost the Government far more than ever will be derived from its execution.

HOW LABORING MEN WILL BE AFFECTED.

Either because it thinks its opinions indefensible, or for some other reason best known to itself, the Dispatch peremptorily refuses to give any reasons why it is in favor of beginning what never before existed in the United States—that is, a metallic currency composed of gold dollars and silver dollars; for, from the beginning of the Government down to 1873 only 8,000,000 of silver dollars had been coined, and we therefore had no silver in our currency. Let that fact never be forgotten. The Dispatch, though, is in favor of starting now what never before existed—to wit, a silver dollar currency, and that, too, with only 42 1/2 grains of silver in the dollar, when the gold in a gold dollar is worth thirty-five cents more than that much silver.

And, when we ask the Dispatch for the reasons why it would do this (as it seems to us, astonishing thing), it remains absolutely silent.

Well, as the Dispatch will give no reasons why this curious thing should be done, we will this morning state some (as it seems to us) urgent reasons why all those who work for hire and pay, should object most positively to its being done.

Every man's common sense tells him that if two dollar pieces are put about, one of which is worth 100 cents, and the other of which is worth only 50 cents, and each is by law given the same power of paying debt, the dollar worth 100 cents will disappear and the dollar worth only 50 cents will be all that will remain.

But at this point the free coinage man says: "Yes, but we see this Government every day issuing silver dollars worth only 50 cents, yet they circulate on terms of perfect equality with gold dollars worth 100 cents. How do you account for that?" We reply that it is simple enough. The Government collects an enormous revenue every year, and it receives these silver dollars as full dollars in payment of everything due to it. So long as its revenues are greater than the silver dollars offered in payment of it, they will remain worth 100 cents, because they can always be utilized as 100 cents in payments to the Government. But the Government must have gold dollars for many purposes. It cannot pay interest on its debt owed abroad in silver dollars; it cannot make payments of any sort abroad in silver dollars. The Government has already coined, or provided for coining, nearly five hundred million of these silver dollars, worth, each, only 50 cents. If

it continues to coin these 50 cent dollars a time must inevitably come when more of them will be in circulation than the Government can take in, in payment of its revenues. When that time comes, as no person can then find another person willing to take from him a 50 cent dollar as a 100 cent dollar, it will, of course, have to stand on its merits, and then it must inevitably shrink up in its owner's pocket from 100 cents to 50 cents. This must happen as certainly as that the sun will shine to-morrow when the number of silver dollars becomes so great that the Government's annual collections are unable to absorb them, and it first approaches through that destruction of general confidence which we now see prevailing.

Well, then, what will happen when that state of affairs comes about? Inevitably that the valuable gold dollar will retire from sight, and whenever a man promises to pay a dollar he will mean one of the 50 cent silver dollars. This will mean that all transactions will be based upon the silver coinage of 50 cent dollars.

But what will happen then? Certainly the merchant who has bought clothes for gold dollars, and the merchant who has bought meat for gold dollars—certainly these will not take for their clothes and meat the same number of silver dollars that they would have taken of gold dollars. The prices of clothes and meat will immediately then be marked up to suit the new conditions. Whatever, therefore, is bought must be paid for in the new and enhanced prices. But what will happen to him who lives by wages for labor? Will the price of his wages be marked up accordingly? All the history of all monetary changes answers, no. All the histories of all such conditions tell us that wages are the last thing to respond to the general advance that occurs when a currency is debased. The prices of all merchantable articles respond at once to the depreciation of the currency, but wages remain stationary, or nearly so, for a long time. There must be strike after strike of labor unions before those laborers belonging to them receive the slightest recognition for their demands, and those laborers not in unions, acting separately and apart, never get any advance. This then is the condition which the laboring classes are bringing on themselves by countenancing a movement to debase the money of the country.

THE AUSTRALIAN BANK FAILURES.

The astonishing collapses of Australian banks that have lately taken place have naturally excited the curiosity of the public regarding the causes. We have watched our exchanges to get some intelligible idea of those and feel entirely prepared to say that they have been caused by wild land speculations of what we call the "boom" order, in which the Government as well as the banks have taken a leading part. As a sample of the wild form that speculation took on there it may be stated that the Province of Victoria had, by the year 1881, floated bonds to the amount of about \$29,000,000, though her population consisted then of only 1,140,000 souls. We surrender a great part of our editorial space this morning to the following interesting account of the general condition of things in Australia, which we take from the London Times:

Australian Banking.—It is probable that the Victorian Government has by this time begun to doubt the wisdom of its action in proclaiming a five days' bank holiday. Far from allaying the excitement in Melbourne, the closure of the banks has increased it, while seriously interfering with the ordinary business of the community to great inconvenience. The Bank of Australasia, the Union Bank of Australia, and the Bank of New Zealand have indeed mitigated the public inconvenience by disregarding the proclamation and opening their doors as usual for the receipt and payment of money as far as these operations are practicable in the unusual circumstances. All three occupy, as is well known, a very strong position, which has probably been yet further strengthened by their independent action at this critical juncture. But if the Government had any rational end in view at all, it must have supposed itself to be strengthening the weaker banks, and it is very difficult to believe that this end has been in any degree attained by calling attention to the difference between them and the stronger ones, and by giving the public nothing to do for five days except to ponder upon the situation. It is said that the Government contemplates a guarantee of the remaining banks, and has adopted this original device of a five days' holiday in order to give time to make up its mind. We only hope, in that case, that its deliberations will enable it to perceive the folly of any such attempt to transfer liabilities to the community at large. The strong banks will not accept its assistance, and the weak ones cannot rely on it for more than to drag on a discredited existence. There is no Government guarantee that can convert bad business into good business, or enable two banks to flourish upon an area which yields proper sustenance only to one. There are too many competitors for Australian bank business, and as a necessary consequence, they have created an essentially hollow and unsound condition of affairs. That fact has to be faced, and the sooner it is faced the more ready will the colonies recover from the depression they are now undergoing under.

Out of fifteen Australian banks, seven have suspended payment, with deposits amounting in the aggregate to forty-seven millions sterling. Eight or nine, if we include the Bank of New Zealand, remain standing, with a total of deposits reaching eighty-one and a half millions. If we compare the standard of twelve years ago with that of to-day, we shall find that the last-mentioned sum represents an increase of banking business very fairly proportional to the increase of the genuine trade in the same period. But of the banks that have suspended payment, some are undergoing reconstruction, and will thus continue to figure among the competitors for whatever sound business is going on in these circumstances. It seems somewhat rash to assume that the whole of the banks still standing are in a position so sound as to justify the Government in imposing the risks of a State guarantee upon the general body of taxpayers.

An unsound banking system must always have a prejudicial influence upon trade and commerce, but it is perhaps not sufficiently realized how deeply the evil has entered into the commercial system of the Australian colonies. The banks have, in fact, to a great extent superseded the merchants who ought to be their customers. They have become traders and speculators on their own account, thus taking the risks of operations which they are necessarily under the necessity of conducting. No doubt they have drifted gradually into that position through the necessity of taking goods in repayment instead of money. But that necessity itself is an indication of reckless banking, at all indications of reckless banking, at all events, and the forced trading necessarily tends to aggravate the evil which it is sought to remedy. In some of the worst cases Australian banks have come to grief through what is a practical partnership in an even less justifiable form of enterprise—namely, wild speculation in land. Immense sums have been advanced upon land which had risen in price at a rate

which, to every cautious banker, ought to have offered the clearest warnings of danger.

Money was freely lent upon paper values, entirely unjustified by the rate of substantial increase in colonial property. Paper profits were divided as if they were real, or in other words capital was distributed as dividend. There may be excuses to be made for imprudent banking speculation. It was, no doubt, encouraged and fostered by the facility with which money was obtained from the Government, and in the majority of cases, had no means of knowing what was done with it, and so long as interest was paid, did not trouble to inquire. The Colonial Governments added to the mischief by the free borrowing of British money, which, in fact, was a question of credit, and which created a fictitious prosperity only to be maintained by the continual issue of new loans. But whatever the causes may have been, the fact remains that Australian banking has gone wrong in a general way, and by yet less excusable encouragement of the wildest excesses of speculation in land.

The grand question now is whether the banks that have failed are to be liquidated or reconstructed. In the former case, which must be differently answered in different cases. But one thing is pretty clear—that they cannot all be reconstructed, since that can only mean a desperate effort to maintain the state of things that has led to the present disaster. General reconstruction would merely yield a crop of banks suffering, like their predecessors, from over-competition, and driven like them to resort to doubtful business or starve. Yet the losses from liquidation are likely to be enormous. It is hard to tell, besides, constituting a confession of hopeless failure which reconstruction avoids. We may expect desperate efforts to be made to reconstruct wherever a plausible case can be made out.

The favorite and, perhaps, the only practicable mode of reconstruction is to convert the depositors into debenture-holders. In some cases that plan would probably work very well, always assuming that the reconstructed bank gets a fair chance. But if there are too many reconstructed banks, it is hard to see how the money is to come from to pay interest upon the very large capital involved. In some cases it may be feared that reconstruction would prove only an ingenious device for spreading the loss over a larger area, the increase of area being secured by the inclusion of British depositors. In fact, the problem is to make something out of nothing, to find good business to fill the gap caused by the collapse of bad, and that is not, in the most favorable circumstances, an entirely hopeful prospect.

There is only \$5,000 on hand with which to enforce the Chinese exclusion act, which will cost at least \$6,000,000, and more probably over \$8,000,000. The contemplation of this fact leads the Philadelphia Record to remark that "with liabilities so largely in excess of the assets, the only outlook for the law would seem to be an assignment."

The New York Commercial Advertiser says that "there is a Krupp gun at the World's Fair which fires off \$120 worth of powder at each discharge. Justification of this kind comes high, but we must have it in 1896." You are right, for once, Colonel. The election of the Democratic President who will be chosen in November of that year will fully justify the expense.

The new republic of Hawaii has issued an order looking to muzzling the press. This is an exceedingly bad beginning for the infant Government. No country is worthy of being called a republic where the freedom of the press is not guaranteed by the constitution. The rulers of Hawaii had better take a fresh start.

General Alfred Amédée Doda, the hero of Dahomey, is the latest French hero, and occupies the same place that Boulanger once did in the popular heart. But he will never be a great revolutionist, for his name would kill him. A Doda could never be a Napoleon.

CAPTAIN FRAYSER. Highly Recommended.

Editor of The Times: As an old comrade of Captain R. E. Frayser during our late unpleasantness, I was very much gratified in seeing his name mentioned in connection with a seat in the most popular branch of the Legislature. Captain Frayser was a gallant soldier in the late war, and I was in prison with him in 1861, and placed under fire on Morris Island, S. C., with him. He now owns and edits one of the best industrial journals in the South. With this he has, perhaps, done as much in developing the resources of Virginia as any other person in it. He understands fully the wants of the State and city, and if elected he will be a valuable and useful member in that honorable body. Knowing him as I do, both as soldier and citizen, you will find in him a most efficient representative. W. M. C. NUNN, West Point, Va., May 19, 1893.

NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST.

Texas has a man who recently lost a fine farm and all his stock at a game of poker, and the man regards the loss as a perfectly legitimate one.

The officers of the French squadron now stationed at Alexandria have proceeded to Constantinople to visit the Sultan of Turkey at the latter's expense wish.

The Peruvian paper, the Estafeta, has just published a very forcible article in which it demands the expulsion of English missionaries established in Algeria.

Wife beating has become so common in New Jersey that there is a movement to erect whipping posts for the punishment of the cowardly bullies who practice it.

Emperor William recently issued an order that no sermons preached before him by a court chaplain should exceed fifteen minutes in delivery. There are some compensations for being a Kaiser.

The largest gold nugget ever found in Colorado weighed thirteen pounds; the largest in the United States weighed 151 pounds and six ounces; largest in the world, 23 pounds and four ounces.

A heavily veiled young woman called on Collector Hendricks at the customhouse, in New York city, on Monday, and silently handing him three \$50 bills, pinned to a slip inscribed "Restitution," departed.

Here is a specimen of domestic advertising from the columns of the London Times: Mrs. George Ashton, 5 Victoria street, Westminster, takes this opportunity of thanking her numerous friends for their kind letters of sympathy on the dissolution of her marriage.

A Florida hunter lost his boots in a novel manner recently. He fell asleep on a river bank, having his boots within convenient reach. He was awakened by a strange noise and to his horror beheld his last boot disappearing down the alligator's jaws. The monster swallowed both of them.

he hitched, was in his seat and clear in thirteen and three-quarter seconds.

The Nationalists of Northeast Cork, who have been represented by Michael Davitt, obligated to withdraw from Parliament on account of bankruptcy proceedings instituted against him, have resolved to leave the seat vacant. In the expectation that Mr. Davitt will obtain from the court a certificate of bankruptcy, enabling him to again enter Parliament.

The German Emperor and Empress took home to Berlin rich spoils from their trip to Pompeii, where an extensive excavation brought to light many curious objects, among them being an elaborately carved marble table, from the "House of the Rhodian Peristyle," and several bronze vases and figures, all of which were presented to their Majesties.

Londoners are trying to show that Benjamin Franklin was not the first experimenter in atmospheric electricity, or the inventor of the lightning-rod. It is said that a Catholic priest named Propaganda Diviseh, as early as June 15, 1754, noticed that lightning was an electric spark, and worked out a complete theory of atmospheric electricity. At this time he was living in a small Bohemian village, and he constructed a rod having 24 needle points, connecting the bottom of it to the earth. Why he didn't advertise the fact at the time is not mentioned.

Madame Ziegler, a lady living on the Rue Mademoiselle, in Paris, recently received a telegram stating that her husband had been run over, and was at the Hospital of La Pitié. Crated with grief, she hastened thither, but, on reaching there, found that no person by that name had been there. She then inquired of the duty officials, and they, too, were in ignorance of the affair; but, on reaching her husband's store, found him safe and sound. The motive of the supposed hoax was fully explained on her return home, for during her absence the house had been stamped by thieves, who had concocted this heartless plan for getting her out of the way.

The filthy water of the river Nethe is purified for use in Antwerp by being pumped through revolving cylinders, and then through a series of filters. Fifteen pounds of metallic iron will purify 1,000,000 gallons of water. The water thus treated is said to be completely freed from germs, bacteria and other objectionable matters. English and French chemists find that the contact with iron reduces the organic matter by from forty-five to eighty-five per cent, and albuminoid ammonia by from fifty to ninety per cent, and all free ammonia is removed. The process has been applied with success to the water of the Rhine, and it is simple and cheap. From all of which it may be inferred that the passage of drinking water through iron pipe does not injure it.

There is no city in the United States which might be called the city of churches with more appropriateness than Washington. They are not particularly large or imposing, these Washington churches, but there are an immense number of them. As a matter of fact, the capital contains nearly 200 churches, most of these belonging to the Methodist denomination, which claims fifty-two, the Baptists come next, with forty-five, then the Episcopalians, with twenty-six, and the Presbyterians, with twenty-two. The Roman Catholics have thirteen, the Lutherans ten, the Congregationalists four, the Hebrews and Christians two each, and the Unitarians, the Universalists and the Swedenborgians one each. Besides these there are half a dozen non-sectarian bodies.

With the completion of the cantilever bridge over the Columbia river at Rock Island, Washington, one of the greatest feats in railroad engineering in the history of the West will have occurred. The Columbia river at Wanatche, where the big bridge is being built, is between 90 and 100 yards in width, and from twelve to 20 feet deep at low water. Its channel is worn deep below the general surface of the valley, and though the annual June rise is thirty-five to fifty feet, it never overflows. The whole bridge is 915 1/2 feet long, not counting the minor approaches, and is 120 feet above low water mark, and twenty feet above extreme high water. The main span reaches 416 1/2 feet above the main channel to the river. The entire bridge is built of steel and wrought iron.

TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINTS.

A Wedding Garment.—The newest things in Headgear.



A WEDDING GARMENT.

This is not meant for the bride-albeit it is quite pretty enough for her wearing. It is designed for a sweet young creature—one of last season's buds—and will figure at the swiftest of June's swell weddings.

The stuff is white canvas with a fine stripe of white silk. The plain full skirt is made over a white surah petticoat. The yoke is of cream guipure laid over robin egg blue silk. There is a draped bolero of China crepe in the same blue, also epaulettes and a very full, shirred, dark blue and watercolor green, and a complexion of cream and roses. For a brunette ecrú canvas with flame silk and lace of the new bolero. Yellow would be even more effective.

For another wedding a tall, olive-skinned young woman is eyeing affectionately a Paris gown of watercolor green crepon, trimmed, as no words can say, with shaded velvet, running from green to heliotrope. She will wear with it a big black hat, trimmed with bows of shot ribbon, dark blue and watercolor green, and heaps of nodding pink roses in vivid green leaves. Indeed, as all fashion writers have several times this season risen to explain the law of color harmony has died a more than violent death. Hues at each other now sit cheek by jowl in the same costume, and neither man nor modiste nor milliner says them nay.

In headgear the very newest thing is Panama hats for women. Their shape is like that of the men's, but in color—red, blue, black, brown, white, have for trimming a band and small upstanding bow of velvet, and cost such a pretty penny that they cannot possibly become common.

Millinery, though, grows more and more hinged as the season advances. Ribbon in three colors, a whole bouquet of flowers, with lace, gimp, fancy braid, aigrettes and big real ostrich feathers, all toss and tumble over crowns more eccentric than an African chief's head dress, and even the roughest of hats are adorned with a quick-thriving fern frond.

Indeed, this is the day of bizarre. A gown just from Paris has the demi-trained skirt outlined with bead work almost as heavy as an Indian moccasins, and the bodice comes out of very full pinked ruffles, which form a big poppy-like protuberance on each shoulder.

THE COHEN COMPANY

11, 13, 15 and 17 east Broad.

The tendency of the LINEN market is upward, but the linen men are only human and we've found some who must have money, hence some price concessions; but we've taken none of the offerings but such as measure up to the excellence of our own importations. To-day—

Best of 25 Huck Towels, great absorbents, 33 at 15 and 16c.
Large Damask Towels, ranging by usual values from 25 to 50c, 40 at 20c.
Bureau Scarfs, that are richly worth 50c to 85c are 15c to 45c.
Large Dinner Napkins, double damask, fringed, very fine. Generally \$2.50, for \$2 a dozen.
\$4 Dinner Napkins, satisfactory value at \$2.50, are \$2.50 a doz.
63 inch Table Linen, double damask, 95c value for 65c.
Another, no dressing; 62 inch, standard value, 75c for 65c a yard.

East Side.

The great display of Ladies' Shirt Waists continues. We've easy control of this market, be they Silk, Lawn, or Calico. The latter, well made, 25c.

East Side.

You may rig out a miniature Columbus in these SAILOR SUITS. Brass buttons, anchor and Columbus crest. \$6.

1 Boys' Summer Weight Jersey Suit, blue, age 7 years, \$1.50 from \$2.50.
2 Boys' checked Kilt Suits, ages 3 and 4 years, \$2.50 from \$5.00.
4 English check Suits, ages 5, 7, 9 and 12 years, at \$1.50.
3 Light tan Suits, ages 6, 7, and 14, at \$2.50.
4 Casual Suits, ages 7, 8, 9 and 10 years, at 85c.
Separate Trousers, knee length, 6 to 12 years, at 35c.
All-Velvet at 75c; some have been \$1.25. These hints stand for scores of offerings.

BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS in variety and at prices unmatched.

Take Elevator.

The big window tells the story of NEGLIGE SHIRTS better than can cold type. See the display?

Men's fine striped Halibutan Half-Hose, full regular, size 12 to 14-2.
English Half-Hose, fancy stripes, solid colors and fast black, 12 to 14-2; value 75c.
Hemstitched black 25c Half-Hose at 15c. Three pairs for 50c.
If you don't mind saving something these SUSPENDERS will attract notice, 25c.
26 Double Four-in-Hand and Teck Scarfs, Boying ends. The newest, nobbist sort, just in, 50c.
We alone show the stylish Panama cloth washable Four-in-Hand. Durable, catching, 25c.

Front.

A freak of retailing brings you exquisitely pretty ivory FIGURES—some groups—at half price—

Group, been \$2.75, for \$1.37.
Figure, been \$3, for \$1.50. Been \$2.75, for \$1.37.
Bust of Milton, Shakespeare, Burns or Longfellow, been \$1, for \$1.50.
Large bust of Mozart, been \$4; for \$2.
These pieces are from 15 to 20 inches high.
Oil Bottles, imitation cut glass, 15c from 10c.
Ice Cream Sets, 11 inch dish and 1 doz 5 inch saucers. Value \$3, for \$1.67.
Single glass CANDLESTICKS, 12 inches high; been 50c. To close at 50c.
Banquet Tumblers, value \$1 a doz, for 40c.
Banded Tumblers, five narrow bands; pretty. Value \$1 a doz, for 30c.

Basement.

To-day continues the great REMNANT SALE. Laces, Embroideries, Wash Goods, Silks and Woollens in usable lengths at unusual saving. Every department has its offering as well—Corsets, Ribbons, Capes, Jackets.

Open till 9 to-night.

THE COHEN CO.

DEAR SIR:

Whether you or your wife, mother, sister or sweetheart buys your belongings, see that our Special Saturday's Offerings at the

CENTS' FURNISHING COUNTERS

are looked into.

Shirts, Socks, Suspenders, Underwear, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Jewelry.

Cor. Sixth and Broad.

my20-11

WOODWARD & LOTHROP, TEMPLE

DRY GOODS STORE

CORNER BROAD AND ADAMS STREETS.

"WOODWARD & LOTHROP'S"

PERFECT WINDOW-SCREENS,

acknowledged to be the best of all the "side-slit" screens in the market. Look the same on both sides and used as adjustable or stationary; can be made to slide up or down by simply using tapered slips on the side of the windows. In account of the former high price it had but a limited sale in competition with the cheap and poorly-made screens of its class. At the reduced prices given below we are sure this will be the best selling screen ever